

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not return rejected communications.

Volume XXXI.....No. 22

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—SOLON SHINGLE.

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW YORK THEATRE, Nos. 725 and 730 Broadway.—THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING—THE FRIENDS OF WA.

WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.—THE BALLOON WARRIOR—THE WIDOW'S VOICE.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Broadway.—SINGING, DANCING, BURLINGUES, &c.—THE FEMALE CHAMBERLAIN.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—THE OLD SCHOOL OF MINSTRELS, BALLOON, MINERAL SPRING, &c., at the Fifth Avenue Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth st.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 55 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—EUROPEAN SINGERS, DANCERS, &c.—THE AFRICAN BY THE GERMANY OPERA TROUPE.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—DAN BRYANT'S NEW SINGING—NEGRO COMEDY, BURLINGUES, &c.—THAT'S MY SISTER.

ROOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Broadway.—EUROPEAN MINSTRELS—BALLOON, BURLINGUES AND FANTOMAS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 415 Broadway.—Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

New York, Monday, January 22, 1866.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

Receipts of Sales of the New York Daily Newspapers.

OFFICIAL.

Year Ending May 1, 1865.

Herald.....\$1,095,000

Times.....368,150

Tribune.....263,000

Evening Post.....169,427

World.....100,000

Sun.....151,070

Express.....90,548

New York Herald.....\$1,095,000

Times, Tribune, World and Sun combined.....\$71,999

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Our city subscribers will confer a favor by reporting any of our city carriers who overcharge for the Herald.

Country subscribers to the New York Herald are requested to remit their subscriptions, whenever practicable, by Post Office Orders. It is the safest mode of transmitting money by mail.

Advertisements should be sent to the office before nine o'clock in the evening.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

Additional news by the Cunard steamship Asia, at Halifax, records the outbreak of a revolution in Spain.

The official accounts afford to make light of the matter; but the movement appears to be of a serious character.

General Prim is at the head of it, and associated with him are Espartaco and General Carlos and Latorre. At the latest accounts the insurgents had retreated to the mountains, burning the bridges after them. Disaffection has spread rapidly in Spain for the last few years, and the recent visit of the King and Queen of Portugal to Madrid was made the occasion of an enthusiastic demonstration in their favor, in opposition to the present Bourbon dynasty.

Our St. Petersburg correspondent announces that the Russian government has placed a steamer at the disposal of the Collins Telegraph Company, and has given instructions to the Russian authorities to afford every possible assistance to the company in their operations.

We publish further significant comments of the Paris press on the Mexican question. It is added that the French opposition have determined to concentrate all their energies in the coming session of the Corps Legislatif in order to bring the intervention in Mexico to an end.

The prevalence of a panic in the Prussian capital, second only to that caused by the appearance of the cholera, is recorded by our Berlin correspondent. The intestine disease, a now and terrible malady, is ravaging Prussia, and of those attacked by it at least twenty-five per cent die a death as horrible as that of Herod the Tetrarch. Surgeons trace the origin of the malady to a species of worm that attacks pigs, and as the Germans are essentially a pork-eating people, and prefer their food only partially cooked, the new scourge has utterly disarranged their habits, and caused a feeling of intense alarm to pervade all classes. Herr von Bismarck, the Prussian Prime Minister of Prussia, we also learn from our Berlin correspondence, is endeavoring to move to patch up terms with the Prussian Legislature, whose struggles to obtain constitutional liberty were temporarily suspended by the outbreak of the war with Denmark.

ASIA.

The news from Asia we publish this morning presents considerable interest. Our Bangkok (Siam) correspondent just discusses the approaching renewal of the commercial treaty, made in 1856, between this country and Siam, and throws out important suggestions as to how American commercial interests might be improved and placed on a better footing in that part of the world. He shows that Siam offers a rich field for American trade, which, if properly worked, could not fail to yield an abundant return.

From Japan we learn that the two treaty ports of Yokohama and Osaka have been thrown open to commerce with England and America. The operations of the combined fleets of England, France and Holland appear to have brought about this result. In India there were fears of famine in Bengal, and of warlike trouble in Afghanistan and along the Panjab frontiers. Sir Rutherford Alcock, the British Ambassador in China, was pushing forward to Peking without obstruction. His object is stated to be to obtain authority to construct an English railway in the Celestial empire, running at least to the capital as possible.

MEXICO.

Our correspondents and journalists Mexico de have

again news of importance. Official intelligence has been received in Washington of the return of President Juarez and his Cabinet from Chihuahua to El Paso, on the Rio Grande, on the 15th of December last, they having left the former city on the 9th of that month, on the approach of a strong imperial army, which occupied it two days after. An armed force of republicans left Chihuahua with the President, but remained about fifty miles from the town, annoying the imperialists.

The French Minister in Washington has applied to the State Department for information regarding the recent capture from the imperialists of Bagdad, on the Rio Grande; but, as nothing official relating to it has been received, of course he cannot yet be gratified. General Sheridan has been instructed from Washington to investigate the affair, and punish any United States soldiers who may have been engaged in it. Several French officers lately in the service of Maximilian arrived in Washington yesterday, on their way back to their own country. They give a highly colored picture of the fine prospects of the Mexican empire.

Late Mexican papers supply us with copies of protests of soldiers of the Belgian Legion in Maximilian's service, made prisoners by the republicans, against the Emperor's order decreeing the death of all republican prisoners, and particularly against one of his barbarous edicts by which Colonel Vanden, one of the imperial officers, who caused to be shot immediately a number of republicans whom he captured. One of those protests is addressed to Maximilian, and the other to the representatives of the Belgian nation. The protesters say that they did not come to Mexico to fight in this iniquitous war, but as an escort to a princess of their country (Carlota), and that, having been forced into active service, their lives are now placed in jeopardy by the execution of the barbarous imperial decree, they being liable to suffer if the republicans should retaliate.

The operations of the Mexican republicans in the North-western section of their country are represented by our San Francisco correspondence to be still carried on with great perseverance and energy. General Oquendo, who was some time ago in New York, was about to leave San Francisco in the beginning of this month for Guadalajara, the capital of his State, having the authority and means to raise a force to take the field against the imperialists. General Alvarez was still encamped near Acapulco, and had possession of all the surrounding country, and was keeping such a close watch on the imperial troops garrisoning the town that none of them dared venture outside of it on land, and all their supplies had to come to them by sea from a distance. The entire country from Acapulco to within a short distance of the city of Mexico is said to be in possession of the republicans.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The letters of the Herald Buenos Ayres and Rio Janeiro correspondents and the South American newspaper extracts published in our issue of this morning give a mass of additional information of much interest regarding the war between Paraguay and the allies. The rumors of prospects of immediate peace, which for a time received considerable credence, owing to the announcement that a despatch of some kind had been sent by Lopez, President of Paraguay, to the Argentine President, had been generally discounted, and troops and war munitions were still being sent forward to the scene of hostilities. The retreat of the Paraguayans continued, and they had been driven entirely from the foreign territory which they invaded and across the Parana river to their own soil, at the borders of which, on the banks of that river, it was reported the allied army had arrived in the latter part of November. The Brazilian fleet too was pushing steadily up the Parana towards the Paraguayan capital, to meet and co-operate on the river with the allied land forces. Meanwhile, however, Lopez, though falling back before a superior force, was far from idle. Formidable water obstructions, strong fortresses and garrisons of considerable numbers stood in the way of the continued advance of the Brazilian ships, and the Paraguayan Dictator had a large and well drilled army to stand in the path of the opposing allies on land.

Mr. Washburne, United States Minister to Paraguay, arrived at Buenos Ayres, on the way to his field of duties, in the beginning of November last. Our Buenos Ayres correspondent devotes considerable space to the emigration movements from this country and Europe to the Argentine provinces and Brazil, and furnishes much information of value to persons desiring to settle there. He also discusses the movement, though upon a small scale, without some capital.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sundays appear to have been specially selected this winter by the Weather Clerk for sudden dispensations of cold weather in this region. Yesterday was the third successive Sunday on which a very mild temperature, prevailing through the three or four preceding days, has been succeeded by a severe one. The cold yesterday, however, was far from being so extreme as that of two weeks ago, and, as it froze up the slush which filled the streets on Saturday, and made walking agreeable, it was more welcomed than reprobed. There were pure air and a clear sky, and outdoor movements were on the whole quite enjoyable to the majority of people. At nine o'clock in the morning the thermometer marked twenty-two degrees above zero, at noon twenty-four, and at eight in the evening it was again down to twenty-two. The following table shows the range of the mercury at the Bureau office during last night and down to two o'clock this morning:

Time. Above Zero. Time. Above Zero.

9 P. M. 24 12 Midnight..... 21

10 P. M. 23 1 A. M. 20

11 P. M. 23 2 A. M. 21

The ball went up again at the Park yesterday, and over forty thousand persons visited the lakes. During the four skating days of last week one hundred thousand persons skated on the Park lakes. There will be a grand carnival this evening on Sylvan Lake, and one to-morrow on the Fifth Avenue Pond.

President Johnson was visited on Saturday by a delegation of influential democrats of Pennsylvania, including the members of the State Executive Committee, to whom he said, in response to the introductory speech of their chairman, that if they came to him as patriots he was happy to have their support, but if as partisans, then the case was more doubtful, as he should not sever from his sense of duty for party men or party objects. The delegation, it is said, were much pleased with their visit, and departed enthusiastic Johnson men.

It is expected that the report of their proceedings so far will be made to both houses of Congress to-day, from the joint Committee on Reconstruction, and that they will recommend a constitutional amendment rearranging Southern representation.

An interesting insight of the secret proceedings over the bill giving the voting privileges to the District of Columbia negroes, and the motive which led to its passage in the House of Representatives, is given in our correspondence from the national capital. It shows how Thad Stevens manages the halting and weak-kneed members of his party, and makes them toe the mark whenever any important measure is at issue.

Early this week General Sweeney and President Roberts will start through the country to address a series of Fenian mass meetings in favor of the military Congress of the Order to be held in Pittsburgh on the 19th of next month.

The curious report is furnished by our Toronto correspondence that the reason for the postponement of the Governor General of the meeting of the Canadian Parliament till May next is the fear that a Fenian invasion may be made during the winter, and the legislators be thus cut off at Ottawa from a line of retreat. The provincial Fenians, though said to generally favor the O'Hanley leadership and war programme, are quite ready to welcome General Sweeney among them if he should decide to avail himself of the advantages of the present St. Lawrence ice bridge for an invasions expedition.

The military at Prescott one night lately were greatly alarmed, and thought the Fenians had surely come at last, a party of discharged volunteers at Ogdensburg collecting on the American bank of the river and firing several shots for the purpose of stirring up their neighbors on the other side.

In the banishment from Fort Monroe, with a view of guarding against attempts to liberate Jeff. Davis, of all persons who at any time were in the rebel service, considerable inquiries, our correspondent at that place states, has been done to several individuals. He mentions the cases of some men banished who, though they were once rebel soldiers, were such by compulsion, and desired to be restored to the national army as the first opportunity, and subsequently fought bravely in the Union ranks. Strong efforts are now being made for the erection at Fort Monroe of the projected monument to the six thousand national soldiers buried in that vicinity. The cost of the structure is estimated at only four thousand dollars.

The rapid growth of trade between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands is shown by our correspondence from the former place. Only a few years ago but one vessel a month sailed because the monopoly of the

Golden State and Honolulu; but now there are three lines of packets, besides frequent extra departures, and a regular line of steamers between the two ports has just been started.

We have received and publish to-day details of the loss of the steamer Charles Benton, whose abandonment at sea on the 15th inst. has been already noticed in our columns. The Benton left Newbern, N. C., for this port, with a cargo of cotton, on the 8th inst., and on the evening of the following day encountered a heavy gale, which continued till the 10th, completely disabling her. On the 15th inst. she was abandoned off Hatteras, her officers and crew being rescued by the brig Monticello and carried to Holmes' Hole, where they arrived on Friday last.

A sermon in the Norwegian language was preached yesterday at No. 68 East Broadway by the Rev. V. Koren, of the Norwegian Lutheran church at Decorah, Iowa, where this denomination has located a fine college for the education of clergymen. Mr. Koren proposes to organize a Scandinavian Lutheran congregation in this city.

The Arion Society had some lively and most enjoyable carnavalee proceedings last night at the Germania Rooms, in the Bowery, which were crowded on the occasion by a good-natured and hilarious assemblage.

David Schiff and George Boyce, aged respectively twenty-four and twenty-seven, were arrested in Stanton street on Saturday evening on suspicion of being the persons who, on Friday last, in midday, robbed a messenger of the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Williamsburg of eighteen thousand dollars in notes and checks, on the corner of Beekman and William streets. The prisoners are detained for examination at Police Headquarters, where they have been identified by the messenger. None of the stolen money has yet been recovered.

The outer door of a safe on the second floor of the steel warehouse Nos. 51 and 53 John street was blown open by burglars about eight o'clock yesterday morning. The noise of the explosion attracted the police, who, on their arrival, found the rooms filled with smoke and burglars implements strewn on the floor; but the burglars had fled, and without having succeeded in penetrating the inner safe door, and consequently without any booty.

Early yesterday morning two thieves effected an entrance to the sleeping room of a man named Thomas Hearn, on the corner of Tenth avenue and Twenty-seventh street, and while one of them stood threateningly over Mr. Hearn with a large knife, the other packed up such portable valuables as the room contained, after which both scoundrels made their escape.

The dead body of Hugh Shelly, a flagman employed on the Harlem Railroad, was found lying on the track in the tunnel at Ninety-second street on Saturday afternoon, he having been run over and killed by a passing train.

The President, Congress, Negro Suffrage and Reconstruction.

The vote in the lower house of Congress on the question of negro suffrage in the District of Columbia furnishes the country a practical idea of the attitude of the members of that body on the great questions of the day. The verbiage and superfundities of debate were overruled by the direct test of voting. We have in this record a new landmark and a favorable point to pause for observation after many days of storm, to ascertain how far we have drifted from our true course. It is the duty of all to avail themselves of this opportunity, and glance at the probable future from this standpoint. The President, too, can now realize the strength of the different factions in that body, and count with certainty upon the elements with which he will be forced to contend in guiding the ship of State through the angry sea in which his administration is now placed.

The passage of this measure by the House of Representatives is the first evidence of a disposition on the part of Congress to allow the Executive of the nation to have any voice in the schemes of that branch of the government. From the very commencement of the session no running spirit in Congress has been constantly intriguing against and assailing the President's policy, and yet announcing to the country that they are acting in harmony with his administration. Unwilling to give the President an opportunity to officially expose their hypocrisy, they have to a certain extent succeeded in convincing those who had no means of judging correctly of the truth of their assertions. Under this cloak they have organized their cabals and matured their schemes for political and party operations in the future. They have found among the official advisers of the President a member of the Cabinet, who, possessing the opportunity to understand all the movements and objects of the President, is ready and willing to direct and suggest measures to frustrate the Executive. Starting out at the commencement of the session with a joint Committee on Reconstruction—in reality a Committee of Public Safety—they have gone on, step by step, gradually encroaching on the prerogatives of the President. We thus find the historical events of the great struggles in European Powers repeating themselves here, with Stanton as the Danton of the present day. With the War Minister watching events at the Executive mansion, and Stevens drilling his forces in Congress, they are directing all their efforts to place Mr. Johnson in a position where he will be powerless. They realize that he is pushing forward his work of restoration, and placing the late rebellious States under the control of civil governments, leaving to Congress only the simple duty of admitting the Southern representatives to make the work of readjustment complete. This duty they not only refuse to perform, but will not take the responsibility of passing a law overturning the labor of the President in reconstructing the State governments. They denounce and assail it, but are unwilling to send to the Executive either a resolution or a law enforcing their theory for him to sign or veto, knowing that if they do they place in his hands the material for him to make an issue with them before the people. The issue, when made, they desire to bring about in their own way and on their own conditions.

President Johnson thus finds himself opposed by Congress, under a cunning and artful leader, assisted by a member of his own Cabinet. The proceedings directed by that unscrupulous coalition are all aimed at checkmating him in his work of pacification. While it is true that the radicals in Congress will not allow him a voice in their work, he nevertheless has the power to weaken their operations by dismissing the Marplots in his Cabinet and calling around him men who will assist, instead of trying to defeat, the measures of his administration. He should take warning from the injury which the present War Secretary inflicted upon the country in his intrigues against McClellan, and not be content with an apology from that official. This is too important a crisis for the President to take his profession of friendship, when it is known that he is in complicity with the radicals. It is well known that at the very moment that Stanton was maturing his plans to undermine and destroy McClellan he was the loudest in his personal manifestations of friendship for that officer, and was his private adviser. Under this cloak he carried out his evil designs, and only yielded when exposed just far enough to obtain a better opportunity to accomplish his

work. The only safety for the President is in the immediate removal of this Marplot from his Cabinet. While holding his present position he has the power to accomplish great evil, but out of office he would be powerless. To this extent, at least, President Johnson has it within his power to check the radical disorganizers, and it is a duty which he owes to himself as well as to the country to act without delay. By so doing he will encourage and strengthen the conservative republicans in and out of Congress, by convincing them that they will be supported in contending against the extreme faction. This move is now the master stroke for his administration, and in the Jacksonian spirit he should avail himself of the opportunity before it is too late. The vote on the Negro Suffrage bill in the House reveals the fact that the extreme faction, under the lead of Stevens, composes only about one-third of that body. One-half of the republican party are opposed to the revolutionary schemes of Stevens and Stanton. All that is now necessary is prompt action upon the part of the Executive to secure a final separation of those two elements. The vote referred to furnishes conclusive evidence that the radicals could soon be forced either to the abandonment of their schemes or the alternative of becoming a weak minority in the national legislature. A little courage and skill upon the part of the conservative republicans would have secured the endorsement of restricted, instead of universal negro suffrage, for the District of Columbia. It is this courage which the President has the power to infuse in Congress by the immediate overhauling of his Cabinet.

It must be evident to all observers of the action of Congress that the policy of the radicals on the question of reconstruction is to be masterly inactivity, as far as definite action is concerned. They will talk and bluster, intrigue and undermine the President; but they intend to postpone a direct vote, either on the admission of representatives or in establishing a mode to restore the Union, until after another Congressional election. The Committee on Reconstruction have already obtained power to send for persons and papers, and will call before it every person who will give evidence which will develop an unfriendly or disloyal spirit in the South. Every little assertion of the hot blood in the Southern States will thus be magnified, and the committee will then spread this before the public as reasons why they did not endorse the President's policy, just in time to operate upon the elections next fall. It is by this mode of postponement on one hand and activity on the other that they intend to manufacture public opinion for the purpose of retaining power. They calculate by this course upon making their own issue before the people and placing the President upon the defensive—where it is his duty to place them. This is the net which the radicals in Congress are weaving around President Johnson. They are deriving material and important assistance from men in his own Cabinet. It is here that their course comes within his province and requires action on his part. The people throughout the length and breadth of our land cordially endorse the President's policy. They believe that his plan of readjustment is the only one that promises a satisfactory solution of the great problems of the day. They heartily coincide with him that it is the duty of Congress to disclaim the Reconstruction Committee and to go at work at once examining the individual claims of each representative asking for a seat from the States recently under the control of the insurrectionary government; that each claimant should be acted upon separately, and wherever a man like Maynard of Tennessee, or Marvin of Florida, who have been Union men, staunch and true, throughout the rebellion, is found, accredited under the great seal of his State to Congress, he should be admitted at once. If their colleagues have been disloyal, and taken a prominent part in the rebellion, reject them at once and send them home, requesting their constituents to send unobjectionable men in their place. This at once strengthens the Union men in those States and furnishes a guarantee against the secession leaders obtaining control of the government. Between this plan of the President's and that of the radicals, in rejecting both the Union and disunion parties alike, there can be no doubt of the position of the people. One divides the South into two factions and gives to the Union men the prominence and support of the government. The other unites the entire South into one party and places that party under full control of the old secession element. It is this last point that the radicals in Congress are laboring to bring about, to justify themselves and to retain power. Hence the necessity of some immediate action of the President, such as the dismissal of all his ministers who are furnishing the radicals aid and comfort. It is necessary that whatever he does should be done at once, or the Jacobins will have extended their ramifications so far that he will be powerless to arrest their evil work. We submit these considerations to President Johnson in all seriousness, believing that the hour has arrived for him to make his power felt.

THE SUPPORTERS OF THE PRESIDENT.—It is a curious fact that the greatest hostility against the reconstruction policy of the President comes from extreme sections of the country, or from persons and presses representing extreme views. The republican presses of New England are mostly of this type; but they are moderate in the expression of their views when compared with the radical presses in the Northwest—Chicago, for example. The newspaper presses in Richmond, Virginia, have returned to that spiteful, ill-natured and ill-mannered method of discussing public questions which prevailed before the war. Although they do not directly oppose the President, the character of their support is but little better than open hostility. It is a pleasure to know, in the meantime, that the solid strength of the nation—the great line of Middle States, stretching almost continuously from the Atlantic to the Pacific—are firm in their support of the President's policy. The intelligence from the Pacific coast is particularly cheering, not only from the tone of the press, but from the outspoken words of the representatives in Congress from the Pacific States. The incoming new State of Colorado will, no doubt—unless the pernicious counsels of the Chicago clique prevail—lead efficient aid in behalf of the President's reconstruction policy. The indications all through the heart of the country, and elsewhere over its broad surface, excepting where the radicals and intemperate extremists have sway, are in favor of President Johnson.

Progress of Constitutional Liberty in Italy.

The most remarkable political phenomena, on in Europe is that which we see in Italy. The present state of affairs in that country, viewed in contrast with its condition a few years ago and through the long night of despotism which hung over it, shows one of the most surprising revolutions in this eventful age. Italy, the most interesting country of the Old World, the garden of Europe, the cradle of civilization, the repository of art, once the grandest of nations and the ruler of the world, around which are clustered the most glorious and undying memorials of history, begins to feel the inspiration of its past glories and the influence of modern progress. After centuries of political and religious despotism, under which all its glory and beauty were obscured, and from which no light of promise in the future could be discerned, Italy rises again, like the phoenix from its ashes, to new life. We have watched the progress of this renaissance with deep interest for some years, and we are particularly struck with the evidence of it in a recent political event.

Our correspondent in Italy gave us recently a full account of the event referred to—the defeat of the ministry in the Italian Parliament, and its prompt resignation in consequence. This circumstance shows that the voice of the people, as expressed through their representatives, is recognized as the governing power of the country. The importance of this fact will be appreciated more in Europe, perhaps, than in this country, because under our form of government we hold the chief of the State—the President—responsible, and not the members of his Cabinet, who are only secretaries, as they are properly called. The majority in Congress may be of a different party to the President and his Cabinet, or may hold to a different policy, and still the machinery of the government goes on. We have checks and balances in the working of our institutions not found in monarchies, and the election of the President every four years, and of the popular branch of Congress every two years, obviates the necessity of a responsible ministry, as it is in England or Italy. The ministry there is changed to suit the change of popular sentiment as supposed to be expressed by the representatives; and if there be a doubt about this, or the monarch wishes to ascertain the sentiment of the people, Parliament is dissolved and a new election held. Our representatives come fresh from the people every two years, and we hold the President in check by an election every four years. But where the office of Chief of the State is hereditary or for life the only safeguard to liberty is in having a ministry that represents the views of the majority of the people. A government so ordered is called a constitutional government, in contradistinction to those that are absolute. Until lately England was the only considerable Power in Europe which had such a constitutional government; and even now nearly all the great Powers have not. Within a few years, however, the democratic principle of popular government has made great progress, and particularly in Italy. The monarchs and aristocrats begin to see the necessity of making this concession, in order to avoid revolutions. Absolutism is fast dying out, and nothing can save our own order of government and society from violent shocks of anarchy but giving way to the enlightened spirit of the age and demands of the people. The astute Emperor of the French understood this, and saw the necessity of favoring the cause of constitutional liberty in Italy, in order to keep down the revolutionary fire. While he exercised despotic authority at home, amusing the mercenary Frenchmen at the same time with universal suffrage and the name of liberty, he saw safety only against revolution in Italy and its contagious influence in France in aiding the Italians to establish a powerful constitutional kingdom. Young Italy, under the influence of such men as Garibaldi, has taken, perhaps, greater strides and moved faster than Napoleon wished; but the movement was irresistible. Italy to-day is the vanguard of the nations of continental Europe in the march of constitutional liberty.

It is true the young kingdom has some difficulties to encounter. The most serious, probably, is that of the finances, which gave rise to the conflict between the representatives and the ministry when the latter resigned. A deficit of sixty millions of dollars for the current expenses of the government in time of peace is an embarrassing matter. Still the difficulty may be overcome. A people so full of new life, hope and patriotism are equal to almost any emergency. The enormous army of some three hundred thousand men might be cut down perhaps with safety, and other economical reforms might be made. From the vigor with which Parliament has commenced its session we may hope it will find a solution for the financial troubles of the government.

A people crushed down and divided by centuries of despotic rule, and suddenly placed in such a novel situation, have much to learn necessarily, and many embarrassments to encounter. They are, however, on the right road to future prosperity and greatness. The people of the United States sympathize with them and watch their progress with great interest. We should prefer to see a republic established over the classic territory of old Rome, but a constitutional monarchy may be best for the Italians at present. At all events, we rejoice in the progress of liberty there, and hope the ancient glory of Italy may be restored as the consequence.

REFORM IN NEW YORK CITY.—A few days ago Governor Fenton sent to the Legislature a message recommending that two special commissioners be appointed to examine into the charges made against certain officials in this city, and report thereon. In this suggestion the Governor takes one step in the right direction, and that is embraced in a proposition which we have repeatedly urged upon the Legislature. The Governor, instead of confining his recommendation to the appointment of a commission for a special purpose, should have made the commission a little larger, and proposed that their powers should embrace a thorough supervision over every department in the city government. In order to reach a reform in this respect it is by no means necessary to remove heads of departments who are faithful in the discharge of their duties. It is wise always to let well enough alone, and if we find a municipal officer of integrity and fidelity, competent and reliable, let him remain until sufficient cause shall arise to warrant his removal. We repeat that there is no better way to accomplish an object so desirable as

municipal reform than by the appointment of a commission of the kind we suggest, composed of responsible and irreproachable citizens, with the present Mayor at their head. There is another reason why this commission should be constructed. It will not be many months before the people of the State will be required to take action in reference to the Constitutional Convention which is required to meet every twenty years. The reforms demanded in the municipal government of the metropolis will command a large share of the attention of the constitutional delegates, and how can the body become better informed in the matter than by reports of these responsible commissioners? Unless the constitutional delegates are enabled to act advisedly and intelligently, our citizens can scarcely realize the amount of oppression they may be subjected to, and that, too, by constitutional and irreparable enactment. Our citizens should not cease in their efforts to preserve New York a free and liberal city, by pressing upon the Legislature the appointment of this supervisory commission.

Financial Aspect of the Radical Movement in Congress.

In the ordinary affairs of life, when a servant misbehaves himself, is capricious, sulky, or does not attend to our interest, we dismiss him. If he be found plotting against us or insolent we act more promptly in discharging him, because our self-respect is aroused, and because his conduct has a bad effect or a contagious influence upon others. We turn out directors of companies or institutions whenever we discover they are not acting in the interest of such companies or institutions or of those who appoint them to office. It is the same in political life. Members of Congress, and even our Presidents, are set aside as soon the term of their office expires if they prove to be unfaithful. The laws of self-preservation and moral right make this the rule of life. Why, then, should not President Johnson act in the same way with regard to his Cabinet, if the members do not suit him or do not behave themselves?

There appears to be no doubt that some of the members of the Cabinet have been unfaithful to him and opposed to his Southern restoration policy. How many of them were so or what was the extent of their complicity with the Jacobin conspiracy against him, we are unable to say. We have reason to believe several of them were guilty of such treachery. One, at least, was unmasked. Stanton's affiliation with those who are making bitter war on the President became notorious in political circles. The conduct of Stanton in the late affair about withdrawing the troops from the South shows he was acting in concert with the radicals, and in opposition to both the President and General Grant. No one seems to doubt now that he was at the bottom of the attempt to bring scandal upon Mr. Johnson some time ago through his man Friday, detective Baker. Many other reported acts of bad faith and hostility toward the President might be cited, to which the general conduct and bearing of the Secretary give a strong color of truth. While it is impossible to say how far he may be guilty of some of these charges, or to what extent he is involved in the revolutionary measures of the Jacobin club at Washington, one thing is certain, and that is, he is not in heart with the President. In fact, he acted against him; and Mr. Johnson might well apply to him the language of Christ, "He who is not with me is against me; and he that gathereth not with me scattereth abroad." To suppose, as it was this treacherous hostility carried in the War Department and other departments that we are credibly informed the clerks, in many cases, dare not express admiration of the President and his policy from fear of losing their places. While that would not be made a charge against them, and they would be dismissed apparently for something else, the real cause would be their known sympathy with the President's policy. They are aware Mr. Johnson could not investigate their individual complaints if dismissed, and hence they keep a discreet silence. Incredible as this might seem to some, we are assured by good authority it is true. What a commentary is this upon the situation of the President! In his own political household to be surrounded by enemies! Jacobins at the council board! The Jacobin club having spies and agents in the Cabinet chamber, and holding a rod of terror over the employees of the government! Can this be so? Is not this a too highly colored picture? We imagine we hear our astounded readers ask, No, it is the naked truth; and it is a truth which shows the urgent necessity of making a clean sweep of all in the Cabinet and in the departments who are not heart and soul with the President in his policy.

The country in its abnormal condition requires the most skilful treatment to bring it to a permanently healthy state. It is a giant full of latent vitality, with its system disarranged. The President is an able physician, who understands the case and who has applied the proper remedies; but unfortunately there are others—quacks and visionary theorists—who have a hand in it also. His healing measures they attempt to obstruct for their own selfish ends. We have yet to see what will be the result. We are not without hope, but cannot ignore the fact that there is some cause for fear. The course of Mr. Johnson during the months between the death of Mr. Lincoln to the meeting of Congress, both in our domestic and foreign policy, raised the hopes of the people and gave the United States the most elevated position in the eyes of foreign nations. The smoke of the most terrible war was scarcely cleared away when an era of good feeling set in. The South frankly accepted the results of the war, the North was disposed to be magnanimous, and commercial intercourse began rapidly to resume its influence over both sections. This extraordinary spectacle of recuperative power and approach toward well established harmony astonished the world. The message of the President flew over the country like an angel of peace, with healing in its wings, and spread over Europe, giving confidence in the government and raising our credit higher than it had been since the war. This was the promising state of things when Congress met and when the radical men in that body began to agitate the country anew.

The agitation which was started but a few weeks ago, and which commenced in the assault on the President's restoration policy, is still kept up. In fact, a sort of civil war exists in Washington. The country, which was so full of hope recently, begins to have forebodings of evil. If this agitation is to continue, and the radical amendment is to prevail, peace will cease to be a word.